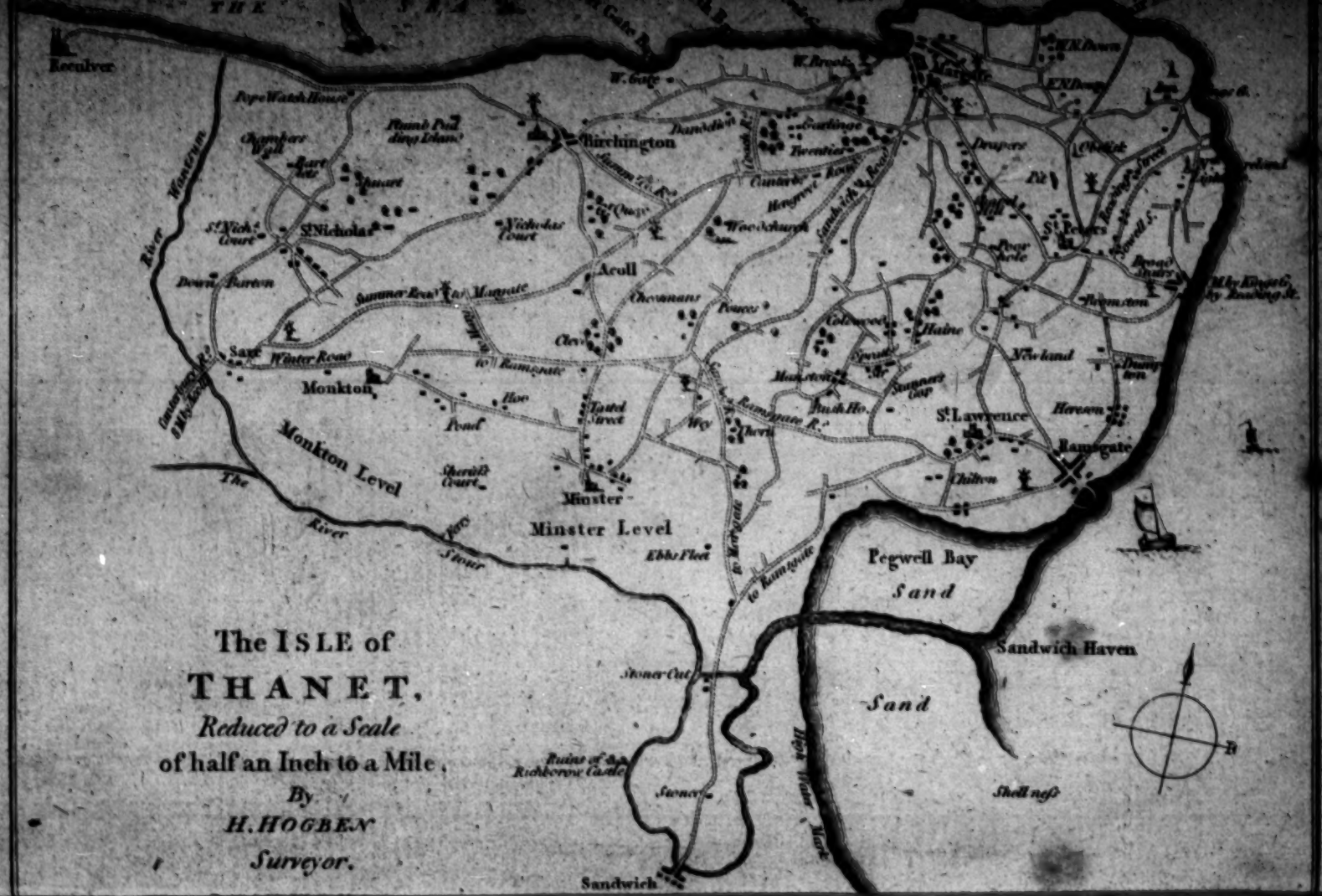
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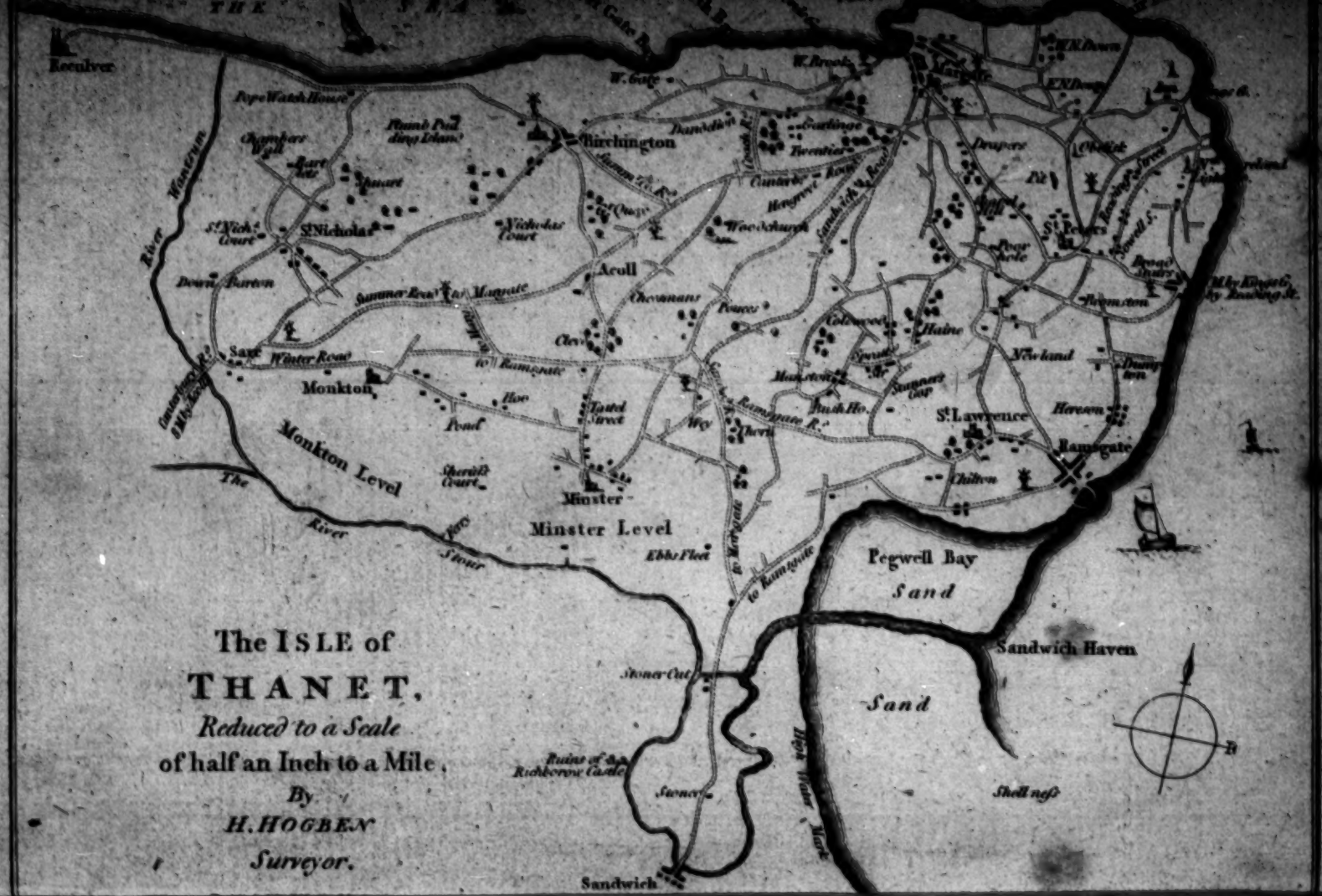
St. Nicholas
St. Nicholas Court
Nicholas Court
Acoll
Summer Road to Margate
Down Barton
Sandy Winter Road
Monkton
Monkton Level
Pond
Sheriff Court
Minster
Minster Level
Ebbs Fleet
Summer Road to Ramsgate
Ramsgate
St. Lawrence
Chilton
Pegwell Bay
Sand
Sandwich Haven
Sand
Stoner Cut
Ruins of Richborough Castle
Stonar
Sandwich
Shell ness
The River Wantsum
The River Stour
High Water Mark
The ISLE of
THANET,
Reduced to a Scale
of half an Inch to a Mile.
By
H. HOGBEN
Surveyor.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A

SHORT DESCRIPTION

OF THE

ISLE OF THANET;

BEING CHIEFLY INTENDED AS A

DIRECTORY

FOR THE

COMPANY

RESORTING TO

MARGATE, RAMSGATE,

AND

BROADSTAIRS.

WITH A

MAP OF THE ISLAND.

MARGATE:
PRINTED BY W. EPPS, FOR J. HALL.

1796.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

Entered at Stationer's Hall, according to Act of Parliament.

Sold at the Post Office, Epps's Printing Office, and by W. Garner, *Margate*; P. Burgess, *Ramsgate*; Mr. Nuckell, and Mr. Barfield, *Broadstairs*.

A

SHORT DESCRIPTION

OF THE

ISLE OF THANET.

THE Isle of Thanet is ſuppoſed to derive its name from the Britiſh word *Tan*, or *Fire*; for as this fertile ſpot, when the Romans deſerted Britain, was, from its ſituation, expoſed to the piratical excurſions of the Danes, beacons were erected upon the higheſt parts of the iſland, and fired to give notice of their approach, that its defenceleſs inhabitants might ſecure themſelves from the depredations of theſe hoſtile intruders.

This iſland is ſituated at the north-eaſtern extremity of Kent; from which country it is ſeparated by the rivers Stour and Wantſum;

ſum; over which there are two bridges, one at Sarre, where the Ferry anciently was, and the other at Sandwich. The low ground between Richborough and Reculver, through which theſe rivers now meander, was formerly overflowed by the ſea, and ſhips from the coaſt of France ſailed this way to London, inſtead of going round the North-foreland.

In the time of the venerable Bede this eſtuary was near a mile over; but the ſea having for a courſe of ages gradually receded, has left an extenſive level, affording rich paſture for cattle; and ſuch are the changes produced by time, the ſame ſpot whence the Rutupian oyſter formerly extracted its dainties for the Apician tables, is now covered by numerous flocks and herds, for the more ſubſtantial repaſt of the Britiſh alderman.

The length of the Iſle of Thanet, from eaſt to weſt, extending from the North-foreland to Sarre, is eleven miles; and its breadth, from north to ſouth, about nine:

it

it contains within its limits ten pariſhes, but of the churches ſeven only remain, Woodchurch, Sarre, and Stonar being long ſince buried in their own ruins.

The iſland is divided into the manors of Mynſtre and Monkton, by St. Mildred's Lynch, a narrow ſlip of ground left unploughed; which extending acroſs the iſland from Weſtgate, by Woodchurch and Cleve Court, terminates in the pariſh of Mynſtre, at Sheriff's Court.

The iſland on its upper part to the eaſt and north is ſeparated from the ocean by a perpendicular cliff of chalk, which is generally lofty: its ſoil is dry, and the air remarkably pure and bracing, the wind blowing off the ſea from three quarters of the compaſs: the country is open and its ſurface level, but not ſo much ſo as to offend the eye, which, on the contrary, is, in the ſummer delighted with the view of ſloping fields, overſpread with the pink bloſſoms of the ſainfoin, whoſe vivid colours are relieved by the variegated verdure of the corn.

The inhabitants are healthy, and the ſalubrity of the air tends to render them long-lived; whilſt the plenty of fiſh occaſions their being wonderfully prolific: to mention any particular inſtances of longevity is not neceſſary, but it may be ſufficient to ſay, in confirmation of the former remark, that many inhabitants of Margate are now living, who are more than ninety years of age, and the number of children, which in every town and village ſport around the traveller, abundantly confirm the truth of the latter obſervation.

The roads about this iſland being originally intended only for carts and waggons, were formerly much neglected, and ſcarcely paſſable by the more delicate carriages of convenience or pleaſure, but, to the credit of the inhabitants, they have been lately much improved, and are now made ſo commodious, that although there are no turnpikes, the traveller in Thanet will, without expence, experience all the advantages of that uſeful inſtitution: it may with truth be ſaid, that the rides about this iſland are

as

as agreeable as in any part of England, and there being very few fences in the neighbourhood, when the harveſt is got in, the whole of the adjacent country may be paſſed over at pleaſure. The views with which the eye is delighted are exquiſitely fine and extenſive, the objects various and grand, and the very improved ſtate of cultivation, on this pleaſing ſpot, appears to be rather the work of the gardener, than the effect of the more enlarged induſtry of the farmer.

Near the coaſt the ſoil is manured by a compoſt or mixture of ſand, ſea-weed, and dung; large crops being obtained from land thus dreſſed; and the farmers ſupply the want of natural paſture in the upper part of the iſland by the culture of clover, ſainfoin, lucerne, treſoil, and other artificial graſſes, with the nature and uſes of all which they are well acquainted: canary ſeed is alſo produced here in great plenty, and the London market receives its principal ſupply of the ſeeds of radiſh, ſpinach, cabbage, and of all the eſculent plants from

Thanet. The farms are in general large, and their occupiers wealthy, hoſpitable, and intelligent: the tenants of the ſmaller ones live very comfortably. The corn is chiefly exported by the hoys to London, and ſold for ready money at Mark Lane; the remainder is diſpoſed of to the millers in the iſland.

Although the inſtruments of huſbandry uſed here differ in ſome reſpects from thoſe employed in other parts of England, few places can boaſt of greater ſkill in the practice of agriculture, nor does any ſpot contain inhabitants more induſtrious.

The ingenious Camden thus accurately deſcribes the inferior claſſes of people in the Iſle of Thanet, and his deſcription is a very judicious and ſenſible account of their induſtry and occupations: "They are a "ſort of amphibious animals, who get "their living both by ſea and land, as "having to do with both elements, being "fiſhermen and huſbandmen, and equally "ſkilled in holding the helm, or the plough,

"ac-

" according to the ſeaſon of the year;
" they knit nets, catch cod, herrings, mac-
" karel; go voyages, and export merchan-
" diſe; the very ſame perſons plough, ſow,
" reap, and carry in the corn."

The inhabitants are healthy, able bodied people, and every obſervant traveller muſt confeſs that the vigour and activity of the men, is, if poſſible, exceeded by the delicacy of the ſofter ſex; the female countenance in this iſland diſplaying very unuſual charms: ſome idea may be formed of the public ſpirit and patriotiſm of theſe iſlanders, when it is known that during the preſent war with France, upon an alarm of invaſion, ſix companies of infantry, and a troop of cavalry voluntarily enrolled themſelves to repel any attack from our hoſtile and reſtleſs neighbours.

There are many things worthy of notice in the natural hiſtory of this iſland, and the mineraliſt, the foſſiliſt, the botaniſt, and the zoologiſt, in their rambles upon the ſea ſhore, may each, while in purſuit of health,

enjoy

enjoy his favourite amuſement. The pyrites may be found upon the beach; the belemnites may be dug from the cliff; and whilſt the rocks are covered with ſea-plants in great profuſion, ſhelter is afforded by them to ſeveral curious ſpecies of the inſect tribe. In the ſummer of the year 1794, the ingenious Dr. Buchan firſt obſerved the Cornu Ammonia in the neighbourhood of Margate; ſeveral of which meaſured by Mr. Hunter, Surgeon of this place, were above a yard in diameter, and found by him to contain numbers of pyrites, in different ſtages of chryſtallization.

The quantity of fennel is in this iſland very remarkable, forming, in many places, hedges of conſiderable length, and to this herb, of which the bees are extremely fond, the honey produced in Thanet is thought to owe its ſuperior flavour and excellence. For the information of the Botanical reader, I have added, at the end of this little treatiſe, a ſhort catalogue, with the names and the places where ſome of the moſt remarkable plants are to be found.

I ſhall

I ſhall here conclude theſe general obſervations with remarking that wherever the word gate, or ſtairs, is hereafter uſed, it means a ſloping waggon way cut obliquely through the cliff to the level of the ſhore, for the conveyance of ſea-weed to manure the land, and other purpoſes.

MARGATE, in the pariſh of St. John's, is the capital of the iſland, and ſituated on its northern ſide, within a ſmall bay; it appears to have received its name from a gate or way into the ſea, near a little mere, now called the brooks: the lower part of the town is in a valley extending to the ſea; the upper part, where the new buildings moſtly are, on the ſide of a hill; it was lately a ſmall town, irregularly built, and its houſes, in general, mean and low; but in more ancient times had been of ſuch good repute for the fiſhing and coaſting trade, as to hold a market: it ſeems as if nature had formed a harbour at this place, the mouth of which juſt admitted veſſels of ſmall burthen; but that ſince the ſea, in proportion as it loſt ground upon the ſouth and weſtern

parts of the iſland, has gained upon the north and eaſtern ſides, the land which formed this creek was in time waſhed away, and the inhabitants were obliged to erect a pier to ſecure their town from the incroachments of the ocean; defending that part of it neareſt to the water with jetties, or piles of timber.

The harbour is exceeding pleaſant, and uſed by the hoys, (for exporting corn to London) by the paſſage veſſels and yachts, and by other veſſels of conſiderable burthen, employed in the importation of coals from Newcaſtle and Sunderland, and of timber, deals, and iron from St. Peterſburgh, Memel, and Riga. In purſuance of an Act of Parliament, obtained for that purpoſe, an elegant new ſtone pier has lately been erected at Margate, which, whilſt it adds to the beauty, contributes to the ſecurity of the town, and affords a pleaſant and ſpacious walk, where the ſummer viſitants may inhale the ſalubrious and invigorating breezes of the ſea. The town has been paved and lighted, and much credit is due

to

to the reſpectable commiſſioners, who have ſo diligently exerted themſelves upon theſe public occaſions. On a tablet of marble, near the extremity of the pier, is the following inſcription; "On the firſt of "January 1779, during a violent ſtorm at "north-eaſt, the York Eaſt Indiaman was "driven from her anchors, and ſtranded "on this ſpot: to commemorate the pro-"vidential eſcape of the officers and crew: "to remind the ſeaman in no danger to "deſpair, Francis Cobb, Eſq. deputy, di-"rected this inſcription to be engraven."

This place is ſeventy-three miles from London, and ſeventeen from Canterbury, is a member of the port of Dover, and ſubject to it in all matters of civil and criminal juriſdiction; a deputy from the mayor of that town reſiding at Margate to regulate its police, and adjuſt ſuch diſputes as may not be thought worthy the interference of the Bench of Dover.

A great number of nobility and perſons of faſhion reſort to Margate in the ſummer, both

both for the enjoyment of its pure and ſalubrious air, and for the benefit of the ſea-water: for the purpoſe of convenient bathing, indeed, no place in the kingdom is ſo well adapted, the ſhore being level and covered with the fineſt ſand; and the bay ſo well ſheltered from the winds, that this healthy and invigorating indulgence may be here daily enjoyed with equal pleaſure and ſafety. Near the ſea are ſeveral commodious bathing rooms, which are the general reſort of the company every morning, and where they either drink the ſalt water, or in their ſeveral turns are driven in the machines to any depth into the ſea, under the conduct of careful and experienced guides; within the machine is a door, through which the bathers deſcend a few ſteps into the water, where they are concealed from public view by an umbrella of canvas attached to the back part of the machine: about forty of theſe machines are frequently employed every morning. The public are obliged to Benjamin Beale, one of the people called Quakers, for the invention of them; their

ſtructure

ſtructure is at once ſimple and convenient, and the pleaſures and advantages of bathing may, under their friendly ſhade, be enjoyed in ſo private a manner, as not to offend the ſtricteſt and moſt refined delicacy.

Since Margate has become a place of faſhionable reſort, the town has been greatly improved: Cecil Square has been within theſe few years erected, which conſiſts of many ſpacious houſes, and ſeveral good ſhops: on one of its ſides is an elegant Aſſembly Room, finiſhed with great taſte, and ſuppoſed to be one of the largeſt in the kingdom; it is ſituated upon an eminence, and commands an extenſive proſpect of the ſea; it is eighty-ſeven feet long, and forty-three broad; of a proportionate height and richly ornamented; adjoining to this room are apartments for tea and cards, which are perfectly convenient: the ground floor conſiſts of a good Billiard and Coffee Room, which join the Hotel, and a large Piazza extending the whole length of the building: the number of Subſcribers to theſe Rooms amounts annually to about a thouſand:

ſand: the amuſements are regularly conducted by Charles Le Bas, Eſq. maſter of the ceremonies, whoſe attention and politeneſs to the company entitles him to every public mark of approbation.

Beſides the Royal Hotel, there is another on the Parade of equal excellence, and ſeveral good Inns and Taverns, where families may be well accommodated until they have provided themſelves with lodgings agreeable to their wiſhes.

On a gradual ſlope leading to the church is Hawley Square; at the north-eaſtern corner of which is the Theatre Royal; it was built in the year 1787, and is a neat and even elegant ſtructure, after the model of Covent Garden; its ſcenery, in a maſterly and bold ſtile, was painted by Mr. Hodgins: the patentees are not wanting in any active exertions which may render this undertaking worthy of ſupport; good actors are retained, and every attention is paid by the acting manager to the entertainment and accommodation of the public.

There

There are three circulating libraries at this place: the firſt, near the ſea, in a very pleaſant ſituation, kept by Mr. Garner; the ſecond, oppoſite the rooms, belonging to Mr. Silver; and a third at the corner of Hawley Square, under the management of Mr. Were; each of them having a good collection of books. There are alſo ſeveral coffee rooms for the reception of the company, where the public papers are read, and tea and card parties frequently formed, nothing being omitted by the inhabitants which can in any degree contribute to the convenience or pleaſure of the nobility and gentry who reſort to Margate during the ſeaſon.

Two Banks have been opened at Margate; the firſt, under the firm of Cobb and ſon; the other, that of Grubb, Brooman, and Grubb; theſe eſtabliſhments, ſince the increaſed population of this town, particularly in the ſummer ſeaſon, are found to be very convenient to the public.

With regard to the efficacy of ſea-bathing, it will not be expected in a work of this kind to ſay much; ſuffice it here to remark, that in all caſes where general bathing can be of ſervice, the ſea is at leaſt equal to any other bath, and in all cutaneous and glandular diſorders, vaſtly ſuperior. If warm bathing is neceſſary, there are at Mitchiner's two ſalt water baths, on a good conſtruction, and one lately eſtabliſhed at Hughes's, either of which may be filled in a few minutes, and the water brought to any temperature which may be thought expedient, with the greateſt facility.

After bathing in the ſea it is uſual to walk; the places moſt frequented are the Pier, the Fort, and the Rope Walk; although at low water the company often ramble upon the ſands to collect ſhells and ſea weed, many varieties of which are to be found in the neighbourhood of Margate: theſe ſands extend themſelves for ſeveral miles upon each ſide of the town, and may be paſſed with ſafety four or five hours every day; the ocean on the one hand, with

with a great many ſhips in view, ſteering different courſes, and the caverns reſembling grottos, worn in the high chalky cliffs, on the other, contributing to form a ſcene at once awfully grand, and pleaſingly romantic.

The following deſcription of the Fort, extracted from Lewis, who wrote at the beginning of the preſent century, as it exhibits a very ſtriking contraſt to its preſent appearance, may not be, perhaps, diſagreeable to the reader; "A little above the "town of Margate, to the northward, is a "ſmall piece of ground, called the Fort, "which has been a long time put to that "uſe, and was formerly maintained at the "pariſh charge; a large and deep ditch is "on the land ſide of it, next the town, "which uſed to be ſcoured and kept clean "from weeds and rubbiſh; at its entrance, "towards the eaſt, was a ſtrong gate, which "was kept locked to preſerve the ordnance, "arms, and ammunition; for here were "two braſs guns, which the pariſh bought "and maintained at their own charge:

" here was likewiſe a watch-houſe, in " which men uſed to watch, with the " pariſh arms, in time of war; this place " is ſtill made uſe of, a gunner is appointed " by government with a ſalary of twenty " pounds a year, and a flag hoiſted upon " occaſion; there are likewiſe ſent hither " from the Tower ten or twelve pieces of " ordnance, with carriages: this proviſion " is not only a great ſafeguard to the town, " but a means of preſerving merchant ſhips " going round the North-foreland into the " Downs from the enemy's privateers, " which often lurk thereabouts to ſnap up " ſhips ſailing that way, which cannot ſee " them behind the land; for as theſe pri- " vateers lie expoſed to the towns on the " other ſide of the Foreland, particularly " Bradſtow, an account is ſent to the " gunner of this Fort, who gives notice to " the ſhips ſailing that way of their danger, " by hoiſting a flag and firing a gun."

Since Lewis's time the appointment of a gunner at this Fort has been diſcontinued; the gate at its entrance taken away, and

Neptune

Neptune being expelled from the large and deep ditch, has now eſtabliſhed his reſidence in a ſmall ſquare; ſeveral pieces of ordnance are, however, ſtill remaining on the Fort, but this place is now made uſe of only as a pleaſant and airy walk after bathing, or for an evening ramble: at a ſhort diſtance from hence three elegant houſes have been built, from which it is propoſed to extend others, in the form of a creſcent, towards the ſea; they are ſituated on a moſt delightful ſpot, and command an extenſive proſpect.

Near the Fort, on Hooper's Hill, the Proſpect Coffee Houſe, an exceeding good tavern, has lately been eſtabliſhed, and adjoining it is a good bowling green with alcoves, where the company often breakfaſt and drink tea; and in the evening fireworks are ſometimes exhibited: the proſpect from thence is delightful; every veſſel ſailing to and from London is within a ſhort diſtance, and forms, floating, a picture beautiful beyond deſcription; two octagon rooms have been built at oppoſite corners of

this pleaſing bowling green for the accommodation of the company.

Not far from this place the eye is attracted by Mr. Hooper's horizontal wind-mill for the purpoſe of grinding corn; and thoſe who delight in ſeeing an extraordinary diſplay of the human powers in mechanical contrivances, will not think an hour ill employed whilſt they are examining the ſtructure of this ſtupendous machine.

In fine weather parties frequently divert themſelves with fiſhing, ſailing, or making excurſions upon the water to viſit ſuch ſhips as are lying at anchor in the road: the company will alſo be able, with great ſafety, and at an eaſy expence, in time of peace, to take a view of the moſt remarkable places on the Continent; the diſtance from Margate is but a few leagues, and the paſſage may, with a fair wind, be made in a few hours.

The poſt-office is under the direction of Mr. J. Hall, who ſupplies the company with

ſome

ſome of the beſt old wine that can be imported.

The poſt comes in and goes out every day, arriving in the morning about ten o'clock, and returning in the afternoon at half paſt three. Coaches and diligences ſet out and return every morning and evening to and from the metropolis.

There is a good market here on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, exceedingly well ſupplied with butcher's meat, poultry, fiſh, and vegetables; and having an eaſy communication by water with London, the ſhops are provided with all kinds of articles in the various branches of trade.

The paſſage veſſels ſail to and from the metropolis every day during the ſeaſon, and the expence for each paſſenger is very moderate; they are very commodious veſſels, and neatly fitted out, having ſeparate cabins, which parties may engage for themſelves, ſo that families may be as genteely accommodated as in their own pleaſure boats:

the paſſage is frequently made in ten or twelve hours; the moſt favourable wind to London is Eaſt South Eaſt, and the beſt from that place Weſt North Weſt.

The church of Margate was built in the year one thouſand and fifty, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt; it was made parochial in one thouſand two hundred and ninety; in it are many monuments of great antiquity, and others of a later date, to the memory of ſeveral families of diſtinction in the neighbourhood.

For the accommodation of the company ſeats have been erected at the weſt end of the middle aiſle, and in the middle chancel; prayers are read every Wedneſday and Friday, and an additional ſermon preached every Sunday during the ſeaſon, for which extra duty the curate is very liberally rewarded by the ſubſcribers to his books at the different libraries.

Two printing offices have lately been eſtabliſhed in Margate.

A re-

A reſpectable Lodge of Free Maſons is held here on the ſecond and fourth Wednesday in every month.

Among the improvements at this place muſt be mentioned the ſchools: three for the reception of young ladies, and three for young gentlemen, beſides a private ſeminary lately eſtabliſhed by a very reſpectable and intelligent clergyman; ſo that the health and the education of the children who come for the benefit of ſea bathing may be both attended to: muſic and dancing are alſo taught here by regular profeſſors of ability who reſide in the place.

The church has been lately embelliſhed by the munificence of Francis Cobb, ſen. Eſq. who with much public ſpirit has preſented an elegant organ, and added the powers of this majeſtic inſtrument to the ſolemnity of the public worſhip.

Here are ſeveral good boarding-houſes, furniſhed in the modern taſte, whoſe tables are covered in a ſtyle of plenty and elegance;

gance; at any of which ſuch ladies and gentlemen as may wiſh to decline the fatigue of an eſtabliſhment at private lodgings, will find themſelves very comfortably and agreeably accommodated.

Phyſicians of great ability attend during the ſeaſon, and ſeveral good ſurgeons and apothecaries reſide in the place.

A charity ſchool for the education and cloathing forty boys, and an equal number of girls has been lately eſtabliſhed here, ſupported by the annual ſubſcription of the inhabitants of Margate, and much aſſiſted by the liberal donations of the nobility and gentry who reſort hither in the ſeaſon.

In the ſummer of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, a female beaked whale came on ſhore at Margate; it was twenty-ſeven feet long, and ſeventeen in circumference: Mr. Hunter, ſurgeon of this place, in diſſecting the head, diſcovered four teeth juſt penetrating the gums in the lower jaw, and although Dale, in his Hiſ-

tory

tory of Harwich, deſcribes this kind of whale as toothleſs; and Mr. Pennant, in his Britiſh Zoology, places it amongſt the cetaceous animals without teeth, yet the above mentioned diſſection induces us to conſider Mr. Pennant's arrangement of the beaked whale as erroneous, and affords a ſalutary leſſon to the Zoologiſt not to determine the genus of any animal haſtily, or upon the authority only of a ſingle ſpecimen.

About three quarters of a mile from Margate is Draper's, an alms-houſe or hoſpital, founded by Michael Yoakly, of this pariſh, in the year ſeventeen hundred and nine: it conſiſts of ten very comfortable and convenient apartments, one of which is intended for the reſidence of an overſeer; the others for decayed houſe-keepers belonging to the pariſhes of St. John, St. Peter, Birchington, and Acole: they are allowed coals, and a yearly ſtipend, and have each a ſmall ſlip of ground for a garden: this inſtitution being intended for the relief of indigence, not for the encouragement

ment of idleneſs, the founder has, in his will, ſpecified the qualifications of ſuch as wiſh to be admitted to the benefits of this charity: they muſt be induſtrious, and of a meek, humble, and quiet ſpirit. The company frequently during the ſeaſon form parties to drink tea at ſome of the apartments, in all which, much neatneſs and ſimplicity is to be found. What a luxurious mental repaſt muſt the humane heart, bleſſed with ſenſibility, enjoy in obſerving the effect of benevolence, which has rendered ſo many worthy objects comfortable in the decline of life, and afforded them a ſheltering harbour, after having, perhaps, weathered many of its calamities and ſtorms. The increaſed price of proviſions ſince the original inſtitution of Draper's, having rendered the ſtipend allowed to its penſioners leſs adequate to the intentions of its charitable founder, the benevolent George Keate, Eſq. for ſeveral years, by promoting a ſubſcription among the company, uſed formerly to enlarge the comforts and conveniences of its humble inhabitants, who have now great reaſon to lament the diſ-

continuance

continuance of the viſits of that worthy character.

At Naſh Court, about a mile from Margate, are the remains of an ancient family ſeat: in the reign of Henry IV. it was in the poſſeſſion of the Garwintons of Beakesbourne, and paſſed afterwards by intermarriages into the families of Haut and Iſaack; the memory of which alliances is preſerved upon the painted glaſs windows of this manſion, on which are delineated the arms of the different families; part of this manſion was a few years ago uſed as a tea garden.

About a mile and a half from Margate is the ruin of a fine old manſion, Dandelion; this was formerly the ſeat of a family, in ancient times called Dent de Lion; as appears by ſeveral old deeds, ſome of which are of ſuch antiquity as to be without a date, and others as old as Edward I. the name ſeems to have received its preſent appellation about the reign of Henry IV. in which king's time the eſtate belonged to

John

John Dandelion, who is buried in the north chancel of the church at Margate; on the ſtone over his grave is his effigies in braſs, and under it an inſcription, declaring that he died upon the day of the invention of the Holy Croſs, in the year one thouſand four hundred and forty-five: the family became extinct upon his death, from the failure of male iſſue. This ſeat was anciently walled round, according to the old manner of fortifying againſt bows and arrows; part of the wall is ſtill ſtanding, with the gate-houſe, built with brick and flints in alternate rows, having loop-holes and battlements at top: the bricks appear to have been incruſted with a white compoſition of a flinty hardneſs, portions of which are ſtill viſible upon ſuch of them as have been leaſt expoſed: over the gate are the arms of Dandelion; namely, ſable, three lions rampant, between two bars d'argent; on the right-hand of this gate is a ſmaller one for common uſe, at the right corner of which is a black eſcutcheon, and on the left a demi-lion with a label out of its mouth, on which is engraved,

graved, in old Saxon characters, Dandelion: under the right ſide of this gate, as you go from the farm-yard, was found, in the year ſeventeen hundred and three, a room large enough to hold eight or ten men, in which were a great many pieces of lachrymatory urns of earth and glaſs; under the other ſide of the gate is a well-priſon; in the window of the dining-room in the manſion-houſe are the arms of Dandelion quartered with thoſe of Petit. Here is a good tavern and coffee-houſe, and an excellent bowling-green, planted round with ever-greens and flowering ſhrubs; upon the Terrace, raiſed above the green are alcoves for ladies, who frequently drink tea in them whilſt the gentlemen are playing bowls: the walk to this agreeable place is delightfully pleaſant, and in many parts of it affords a fine view of the ſea; of the Iſle of Sheppey, and of Reculver: there is a public breakfaſt at Dandelion every Wedneſday during the ſeaſon; an excellent band of muſic attends, and with the aſſiſtance of cotillions and country dances the hours are beguiled on the green until three o'clock;

o'clock: it is but juſtice to ſay that Mr. Croſs, the preſent tenant of the Grove-houſe Tavern, ſpares neither pains or expence to render Dandelion one of the moſt pleaſing public places in the neighbourhood; and it is univerſally acknowledged by thoſe who viſit this charming ſpot, that they depart not without reluctance from this ſweet retreat, and derive the greateſt ſatisfaction from the entertainment and attention they meet with there.

Hengrove, in the pariſh of Margate, is a manor which formerly belonged to Sir Henry of Sandwich, to whom Robert, Abbot of St. Auſtin's, granted a licence in the year one thouſand two hundred and thirty, to build a chapel, or oratory, in which he might cauſe divine ſervice to be celebrated by his own chaplain: the ruins of this little chapel are ſtill viſible in an open field, near the great road, leading from Margate to Sandwich, without any houſe or building near it. In the manor, although at preſent only a farm-houſe, in the occupation of a tenant, is ſtill preſerved

ſerved the original Engliſh hoſpitality; nor will the weary or benighted traveller find a leſs cordial welcome from the preſent worthy farmer, than was formerly afforded to ſtrangers by the renowned knight of Sandwich.

Salmſtone, or Salmanſtone-grange, is another manor in the pariſh of Margate, formerly belonging to the monaſtry of St. Auſten's; while the monks were poſſeſſed of this eſtate they farmed it themſelves, and occupied the manſion houſe, as a country reſidence: upon the diſſolution of the monaſtery this grange fell to the crown, and was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, by whom it was leaſed out on lives: the tenant of this eſtate is obliged by his leaſe to pay to the Vicar of St. John, of St. Peter, and St. Laurence, every Midſummer day, two buſhels of wheat; and in the firſt week of Lent, to twenty-four poor pariſhioners of Minſter, St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, ſix from each pariſh, nine loaves and eighteen herrings; and in the middle of Lent the

ſame; and alſo to twelve poor pariſhioners of the ſaid four pariſhes, three from each, two ells of blanket; and alſo to every poor man and woman coming to Salmſtone on Monday and Friday, from May the 3d, to June the 24th, one diſh of peaſe; but this laſt clauſe, ſays Lewis, is almoſt obſolete, from the duplicity and avarice of former tenants, who taking advantage of the vague meaning of the word diſh, gave the poor claimants ſo ſmall a quantity of peaſe as to render it not worth their while to apply for the benefit of the charitable donation: the walls of the chapel, and alſo of the infirmary, are ſtill entire; but the windows having been long ſince demoliſhed, and the inſide ornaments taken away, one of the buildings is now converted into a barn, the other uſed as a granary: in the Infirmary may ſtill be ſeen a very curious antique carving in wood of a human face, of a ludicrous deſign, and of no very contemptible execution.

To the eaſtward of Margate, between Northdown and Kingſgate, are Hacken-

down-banks, two barrows of earth which diſtinguiſh the ſpot whereon a bloody battle was fought between the Danes and Saxons in the year eight hundred and fifty-three: the concurrent teſtimony of hiſtory, long tradition, and the etymology of the word (field of battle axes,) and more particularly the urns and bodies found buried there, leave little room to doubt the truth of this action: one of the banks was opened on the twenty-third of May, in the year ſeventeen hundred and forty-three, by Mr. Thomas Read, owner of the land, in preſence of ſeveral hundred ſpectators; a little below the ſurface of the ground, were found ſeveral graves, dug out of the ſolid chalk, and covered with flat ſtones; they were not more than three feet long, and the bodies ſeemed to have been thruſt into them almoſt doubled; ſeveral urns, made of coarſe earthen ware, and capable of holding two or three quarts a piece, had been buried with them, which crumbled into duſt upon being expoſed to the air: the bones were large, but not gigantic, and for

the moſt part were perfectly ſound. In June, ſeventeen hundred and ſixty-five, the ſmalleſt tumulus was opened by order of Henry, Lord Holland, who had purchaſed the ground; the appearances were ſimilar to the former, but no urns were found. The beſt hiſtorians record the battle to have been fought ſo near the ſea, that many of the combatants were puſhed over the cliff during the action; and it ſeems probable that moſt of the ſlain were thrown over afterwards, as no other remains of bodies appear to have been found.

D. M.
Danorum & Saxonum hic occiſorum
dum de ſolo Brittannico
(Milites nihil a ſe alienum putant)
Brittannis perfide et crudeliter olim expulſis
inter ſe demicaverunt,
Hen. de Holland
Poſuit
Qui duces, qualis hujus prælii exitus,
nulla notat hiſtoria:
annum circiter D CCC L evenit pugna

et

et Pugnam hanc eveniſſe fidem faciunt
Oſſa quam plurima
Quæ ſub hoc & altero Tumulo huic vicino
ſunt ſepulta.

In Engliſh.

To the memory of the Danes and Saxons, who were fighting for the poſſeſſion of Britain, (ſoldiers think every thing their own) the Britons having before been perfidiouſly and cruelly expelled, this was erected by Henry, Lord Holland. No hiſtory records who were the commanders in this action, or what was the event of it. It happened about the year eight hundred, and that it happened on this ſpot is probable, from the many bones which are buried under this and the adjacent tumulus.

At a ſmall diſtance from theſe banks is a breach in the cliff, formerly called by the inhabitants Bartholomew's gate, from a tradition that it was finiſhed upon the feſtival of that Saint: it is now denominated Kingſgate, which latter appellation it re-

ceived by order of King Charles the Second, who landed here with his brother, James, Duke of York, on the thirteenth day of June, ſixteen hundred and eighty-three. The following inſcription is over the portal:

Olim Porta fui Patroni Bartholomæi
Nunc Regis juſſu Regia Porta vocor.
Hic excenderunt Car. II. R.
et Ja. dux Ebor. 30 June 1683.

Engliſhed.

I once by Saint Bartholomew was claim'd
But now ſo bids the king, am Kingſgate nam'd.
King Charles II. and James Duke of York landed here 30 June 1683.

At this place, ſituated in a pleaſant bay, ſtands the delightful ſeat of the late Henry, Lord Holland, deſigned by its architect Sir Thomas Wynne, to repreſent Tully's Formian Villa, on the coaſt of Baiæ: the ſaloon of Neptune, and many other of the apartments, are very fine: on the front of the houſe, towards the ſea, is a noble portico

tico of the Doric order; the wings are faced with ſquared flint of curious and delicate workmanſhip; the back front conſiſts of ſeveral buildings exactly correſponding with each other, upon the oppoſite ſides of the garden, the whole being connected together with ſuch judgment as to render this country reſidence ſurpriſingly convenient; here were a great number of antique marble columns, ſtatues, buſts, and vaſes, purchaſed in Italy at a very conſiderable expence. The ceiling of the great ſaloon was painted by Mr. Hakewell, jun. of Soho Square; the beautiful columns of ſcagliola, in imitation of porphyry, were executed by Meſſrs. Bartoli and Richter, of Great Newport Street, London, who have ſince diſtinguiſhed themſelves by raiſing thoſe of the Pantheon in that city. The garden is very neat, and ſtored with the choiceſt exotics. At the upper end of the long walk, leading to the convent, is a beautiful column of black marble, erected to the memory of the late Counteſs of Hilſborough, and called Counteſs Pillar, with this inſcription.

This pillar
is erected to the honour of
Margaret of Kildare,
Counteſs of Hilſborough,
and, alas! in memory too
of that moſt amiable woman
who died at Naples anno 1767.

Nor is there a greater appearance of ſingularity in the ſtructure of the houſe than in the form of the ſeveral buildings erected on the adjacent grounds, which are ſo contrived as to repreſent ruins and antique edifices. The moſt conſiderable of theſe, are the convent, the caſtle, and the bead-houſe, which contribute by their form to the entertainment, and by their uſes to the convenience of their proprietor. A number of ſnug fiſhermen's huts may be diſcovered within the walls of a convent, and the traveller of a warm and lively imagination, with a little aſſiſtance from fiction, whilſt he ſees a formidable caſtle affording ſhelter to his horſe, and experiences himſelf in a bead-houſe all the comforts and accommodation of an Engliſh tavern, may

fancy

fancy himſelf realizing one of the romantic ſcenes of Arioſto or of Taſſo. The convent, deſigned to repreſent one of thoſe ancient monaſteries formerly ſo numerous in this kingdom, conſiſts of a noble gateway and porter's lodge, divided into two ſmall, and one very large apartments. The adjoining cloiſter contains five cells inhabited by ſeveral poor induſtrious families; an ancient monument formerly appeared amidſt the ruins of the chapel on which reſted two figures who might have been ſuppoſed to have been two of the ancient Reguli of the kingdom of Kent.

Counteſs Fort contains a round tower quite in ruins, with a circular out-work in the manner of our ancient fortifications; it was deſigned by the architect for an ice houſe. The caſtle is exactly in the ſtile of building of thoſe raiſed by Edward I. in Wales, to ſecure the conqueſt of that mountainous country, and effectually to check the riſing ſpirit of its hardy inhabitants. The gate, or paſſage to the ſea, has the remains of a port-cullis to prevent any

ſudden

ſudden attack from privateers; the top of the Gothic arch ſerves as a line of communication between the north and ſouthern ſides of a platform, mounting twenty-four pieces of cannon. On the ſide of the gate neareſt the ſea is inſcribed in Saxon characters,

God bleſs Barth'lem's Gate.

The bead-houſe has the appearance of a chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, the patron of fiſhermen, and of the pariſh church: it has always been a houſe of entertainment; parties are daily formed during the ſummer ſeaſon to dine or drink tea there, and meet with the greateſt civility and attention from Mr. Herbert the preſent tenant.

The temple of Neptune is a mixture of the ancient Roman and the Gothic architecture; the following inſcriptions are on the pedeſtal of the ſtatue of Neptune, to whom it is inſcribed:

Inſula

1.

Insula rotunda Tanatos quam circuit unda
Fertilis et munda, nulli est in orbe secunda.

Englished.

Thanet, round isle, compass'd by water, reckon'd,
Fertile and clean, to none on earth the second.

2.

Divo Neptuno
Insulæ Tanatos
Defensori
Ædium Whitfieldensium *
præcipue tutori
Portæ Regiæ et terrarum
circumjacentium
Patrono
Hanc Statuam
Prope Ædes predictas compertam
DDD do. 1768
H de Holland
Jam senior fractusque.

* Lord Holland purchased this estate of Robert Whitfield, Esq. who had apartments in his Lordship's new house as long as he lived.

Englished.

Engliſhed.

To the God Neptune, protector of the Iſle of Thanet, particularly the defender of the houſe of Whitfield, patron of Kingſgate and its environs, this ſtatue, found near the aforeſaid houſe, was dedicated in the year 1768, by Henry, Lord Holland, now old and infirm.

3.

Thy fiſheries yield food, thy commerce wealth,
Thy baths give vigour, and thy waters health.

4.

Whitfield was ſafe while Neptune kept his door,
Neptune retir'd, and Whitfield is no more.

Arx Ruochim; the Iſle of Thanet was formerly called, in the old Britiſh language, Innis Ruochim, or Romans Iſle; hence this tower had its name; the outwork of flint, which ſurrounds the white tower, reſembles thoſe caſtles erected by Henry VIII.

for

for the protection of the Kentiſh coaſt. Inſcription on a tablet:

Arx Rutchim
Secundum Rev. et admodum ornatum
et eruditum virum Cornelium Willes
Tempore principis Vortigern
Annum circiter CCCCXLVIII.
Ædificata.

Engliſhed.

Romans tower, according to the opinion of the Rev. and very accompliſhed and learned Cornelius Willes, built in the time of King Vortigern, about the year 448.

Harley tower, built in the ſtyle of Roman architecture, in honour of Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1768.

On the Cordon.

Magiſtratus indicat virum.

The magiſtracy ſhews the man.

On

On the Tablet.

This tower was built to the honour of Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor of London, in the year of our Lord 1768.

Juſtum et tenacem propoſiti virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium
Mente quatit ſolida.

Engliſhed.

The man, in conſcious virtue bold,
Who dares his ſecret purpoſe hold,
Unſhaken hears the crowd's tumultuous noiſe.

Whitfield tower, in the full perfection of Gothic architecture, is very elegant. The beauty of its ſhaft was equalled by the ornaments which graced its ſummit, but they were blown down by the high wind on the firſt winter after the tower was erected. On the tablet are the following lines:

This tower, built
on the higheſt ſpot of this iſland,
is dedicated
To the memory of Robert Whitfield, Eſq.
The ornament and
(Under Thomas Wynne, Eſq.)
The adorner of Kingſgate.

At the diſtance of half a mile from Kingſgate is the North-foreland, the cantium of Ptolomy, and the extreme eaſtern point of England: this cape projects into the ſea in the form of a baſtion; on which, in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-three, a ſtrong octagon light-houſe of ſquared flint was erected; a large fire of coals uſed to be lighted every night upon its top, and was kept blazing until day-light, as a direction for ſhips ſailing near the coaſt: this building is now increaſed from the height of forty-five feet to that of ſixty-three, and as a ſubſtitute for the coal fire, patent reflectors, with lenſes of twenty inches diameter, have been placed on the top of the preſent lantern, and lamps are regularly lighted every evening at ſun ſet,

and

and continue burning until day break: every Britiſh veſſel going round this point pays twopence upon each ton, and every foreign one fourpence, towards the ſupport of this light: it is under the direction of the elder brethren of the Trinity-houſe.

At Stone, a ſmall diſtance from hence, a pleaſant country ſeat was built a few years ago by Sir Charles Raymond, for his ſummer reſidence; after his deceaſe it was ſold to William Breton, Eſq. who diſpoſed of it to Sir Henry Harpur, Bart. and large additions are making to the original building: I am almoſt tempted to hazard a conjecture, that this place, from its name, might have been the Lapis Tituli of the Romans: to fix whoſe ſituation has ſo much engaged the attention of our antiquarians.

Not far from hence formerly ſtood one of thoſe beacons which uſed to be fired to alarm the country in caſe of invaſion; it conſiſted of a tall upright piece of timber, at whoſe top, through a pulley was paſſed an iron chain, by means of which a barrel

of

of lighted pitch was drawn up on that occaſion. A few years ago ſome remains of one of theſe was dug up on the beacon hill, between Stone and the preſent light houſe: in the year fifteen hundred and one, frequent mention is made of lands lying near or about the beacon, juxta le beken, apud le beken, viam ducent ad le beken.

Hence we deſcend to Broadſtairs, a conſiderable hamlet in the pariſh of St. Peter; it is a ſea port, and had formerly a conſiderable trade, and employed ſeveral veſſels in the Iceland fiſhery: here are the ruins of an old gateway, built with ſtone and flint, and formerly defended by a port cullis, to prevent the inroads of privateers; here are the remains alſo of a chapel, once held in ſuch veneration, that ſhips as they paſſed by uſed to lower their topſails to ſalute it. Upon the ſecond of February, ſeventeen hundred and ſixty-two, a large male whale, of the ſpermaceti kind, came on ſhore at this place, whoſe dimenſions were as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length — — —	61	0
Circumference — —	45	0
Perpendicular height on its ſide	12	0
Diſtance of the fins — —	8	6
From the noſe to the eye —	1	3
From the noſe to fin —	1	6¾
From ditto to the ſpout —	1	0
Length of the fin — —	4	6
Breadth of ditto — —	3	0
From the tail to the naval —	15	0
Penis — — — —	6	0
Lower jaw — — —	8	0

Many new buildings have been lately erected at Broadſtairs, and ſuch families as prefer retirement, and are not deſirous of mixing in the gaieties and pleaſures of a public place, will find this little town a moſt agreeable and healthy ſituation: for the amuſement of the company two circulating libraries have been lately eſtabliſhed at this place; the firſt, under the direction of Mr. Nuckell, and the other kept by Mr. Barfield; a new tavern and hotel has been alſo opened near the water ſide, commanding

manding an extenſive proſpect of the ſea: at the entrance of this pleaſant little ſea port, on the road to Margate, —— Forſyth, Eſq. has lately erected a ſpacious range of convenient ſtables, with an elegant villa for his ſummer reſidence, whoſe ſituation, for the extent or beauty of its proſpects is ſcarcely to be exceeded or even equalled in this much admired iſland of Thanet.

One mile to the weſtward of Broadſtairs is the pleaſant village of St. Peter, which has an exceeding beautiful little church, the tower of which is a well known ſea-mark, and commands a delightful and extenſive proſpect from its top: there is a conſiderable fiſſure in the ſteeple of this church, extending from the ſummit to the bottom, which is ſaid to have been occaſioned by an earthquake, in the reign of Elizabeth, but whoſe appearance ſeems rather to indicate the effects of lightning: this church was formerly one of the chapels belonging to Minſter, but being made parochial, was endowed with the ſmall tythes

of the parish: in sixteen hundred and thirty, the church-wardens reported that here was a mansion-house, with orchard and garden, and an acre of land thereto adjoining, and one parcel of land called the Vicar's acre, laying within the lands of Captain Norwood, who paid to the Vicar, in consideration of it five shillings a year; but care not being taken to preserve the boundaries of this acre, the place where it lay was forgot, and the rent for it disputed, and at last discontinued: the profits of the small tythes not being found adequate to the maintenance of the Vicar, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, in the year sixteen hundred and ninety-four, augmented it with forty pounds a year, to be paid out of the parsonage at Calais-grange; in consideration of this addition, the Vicar is obliged constantly to reside in his parish, and yearly, on the anniversary of Mrs. Lovejoy's interment, or the first Sunday after, to inform his auditory of the contents of her will; and to recommend the duties of charity to the rich, and those of gratitude, honesty, and contentedness to the poor.

The

The town of Ramſgate is ſituated in an opening of the chalky cliff, upon the ſouth ſide of the iſland; it was originally an obſcure village: but of late years has been much improved, and conſiderably enlarged: the town is built in the form of a croſs, and has many elegant and commodious houſes: ſince ſea bathing has been faſhionable, Ramſgate has been much reſorted to during the ſummer: a very neat chapel of eaſe has been lately erected: there are ſeveral good inns; alſo an elegant toy ſhop, and a valuable and extenſive library, the buſineſs of which is conducted with much aſſiduity and attention by Mr. Burgeſs; alſo a ſmaller one kept by Mrs. Witherden: there are alſo coffee rooms near the ſea, and an exceeding good billiard table: warm and cold ſalt water baths, on a very good conſtruction, have lately been compleated here: the lodgings are convenient; many new ones having been built within theſe few years, and the houſes in Chapel and Albion Places are pleaſantly ſituated, ſpacious and elegant: the town has been paved in conſequence of an act obtained in the

year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-two, and a market eſtabliſhed, which is well ſupplied with butcher's meat, poultry, fiſh, and vegetables: hoys and yatchts, completely fitted up for the reception of goods and paſſengers, ſail twice a week to and from London, to which place coaches and diligences run every morning, and return thence every evening, during the ſeaſon; from the harbour is a delightful view of the Downs, and the coaſt of France; the walks on the Piers are exceeding pleaſant, as are thoſe upon the cliffs and on the ſands.

The new harbour, a ſtupendous public work, was begun in the year ſeventeen hundred and fifty; it is built chiefly of Portland and Purbeck ſtone, and extends itſelf into the ocean near eight hundred feet before it forms an angle; its breadth on the top is twenty-ſix feet, including a ſtrong parapet, which defends the whole of its outer ſide: the depth of the harbour increaſes gradually to thirty-ſix feet: this harbour is intended as a place of ſecurity

for ſhips in hard gales of wind from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, when they are expoſed to the utmoſt danger in the Downs; and the ſhelter it has already afforded to thoſe ſupports of our commerce and independance, proves the utility of this magnificent and noble erection; in December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-five, there were upwards of three hundred ſail of veſſels in this harbour at one time: an additional work has been extended from the eaſtern pier-head three hundred feet farther into the ocean, to obviate ſome inconveniences complained of in the mouth of this Pier. The Goodwin Sands, which extend from Deal to the North-foreland, being frequently found fatal to ſhipping, the brethren of the Trinity-houſe, with that care and attention to our commercial intereſts, for which they are ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed, have cauſed a floating light to be moored near this deceitful ſpot, which muſt render the navigation of this part of the channel leſs dangerous to the hardy ſeaman, and enables the peaceful merchant to diſtribute the production of diſtant climates with

greater ſecurity: this light is manned by a captain, a mate, and twelve ſeamen, ſeven of whom are conſtantly on board, relieving each other every fortnight. The revenues ariſing from the old act for paving the town of Ramſgate not being found adequate to that purpoſe, a new one has been lately obtained, which will enable the commiſſioners, not only to complete the pavement, but alſo to light the town and regulate the market. An elegant and ſpacious aſſembly room has been lately built by Mr. Heritage over his coffee room, which is ornamented and finiſhed in a very compleat ſtile, and commands an extenſive proſpect of the Downs and the coaſt of France; adjoining to this room are large apartments appropriated for tea and cards, which are neat and convenient: beſide the new buildings already mentioned, within theſe two years many convenient and pleaſant houſes have been erected on Sion Hill, Proſpect Place, and Proſpect Hill, which front the ſea, and have a delightful and extenſive proſpect.

Ramſgate is in the pariſh of St. Lawrence, but maintains its poor ſeparately; is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, and ſubject to that place in all matters of civil and criminal juriſdiction.

Delightfully ſituated at Eaſt Cliff, about half a mile from Ramſgate, towards the north, is an elegant villa in the Gothic taſte, erected a few years ago by the late Bond Hopkins, Eſq. It has been lately purchaſed by Nathaniel Jeffrys, Eſq. as a retreat during the ſummer from the noiſe and buſtle of the metropolis.

St. Lawrence is a very pleaſant village, which derives its appellation from the Saint of this name, to whom the church is dedicated: it is about three miles ſouth of St. Peter's, and four from Margate; was formerly under Minſter, but made parochial, and a vicarage in the year one thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-five: at a ſmall diſtance from the church, to the eaſtward, are the remains of a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, now converted into a cottage; in

this chapel was founded a chauntry, for the ſupport of which ſeveral lands hereabouts were given, which were ſeized by the Crown at the time of the reformation: in this pariſh was born one Joy, who in King William the Third's time had ſuch reputation for ſuperior ſtrength, that he was called the Engliſh Sampſon, and the ſtrong man of Kent, having the honour to perform ſeveral feats of activity before the king and royal family: in the year ſixteen hundred and ninety-nine, this man's picture was engraved, with the repreſentation of ſeveral of his performances, among which are the pulling againſt an exceeding ſtrong horſe, breaking a rope which would bear thirty-five hundred weight, and liſting two thouſand two hundred pounds.

About a mile from Ramſgate is an extenſive and beautiful bay, near a ſmall village called Pegwell; parties are frequently formed for dining and drinking tea at this place, Belle Vue, a houſe of public entertainment, ſituated on a pleaſant ſpot, being fitted up for their accommodation: adjoining Pegwell,

Mr.

Mr. Garrow, one of our moſt ſucceſsful and powerful modern advocates, has erected a houſe, to which, in the ſhort interval from public buſineſs, he occaſionally retires to enjoy in private thoſe laurels ſo deſervedly acquired by his eloquent and laborious efforts as the champion of the weak, and the protector of the innocent.

About three miles from St. Lawrence, in the moſt ſequeſtered part of the iſland, is the pleaſant and romantic little village of Manſton, where the country life ſtill exiſts in its original purity; a few houſes ſkirt a ſmall green, on which the ſummer viſitant of Thanet, who may ſtroll hither from Margate or Ramſgate, although accuſtomed to the more ſplendid amuſements of London, may view with pleaſure the induſtrious cottagers, after the toils of the day, indulging their leſs refined taſtes in rural ſports and ruſtic activities; whilſt he is ſipping his tea or ſmoaking his pipe at the door of the jolly farmer, a neat and comfortable houſe of entertainment, whoſe civil and attentive landlord will not make him

regret

regret his ramble to this charming hamlet. Here are the remains of a curious cave, which was formerly much frequented by the company during the ſummer; from thoſe parts of it at preſent ſtanding, it appears to have been formed by ſeveral excavations dug in the ſame direction, ſo near together, that communications being cut croſs-ways, they had the appearance of aiſles of a large ſubteraneous church, and were a cool and pleaſant retreat from the ſun during the ſultry ſeaſon of the year: the Gothic arches, placed below the ſurface of the ground reſiſting the utmoſt influence of that bright luminary.

Manſton Court was the ſeat of the family of the Manſton's for many generations; Richard de Manſton is ſaid to have been one of the recognitores magnæ aſſiſæ in the reign of King John: in the 14th of Henry the Sixth, William Manſton was ſheriff of Kent, and held his ſherivalty at this place: he had iſſue Nicholas Manſton, who married Eleanor, only daughter of Edmund Haut, Eſq. and had iſſue a daughter named Julian,

Julian, who being his ſole heireſs, married to Thomas St. Nicholas of Thorne, in the pariſh of Minſter; this Nicholas Manſton died Auguſt 6, 1444, and lies buried in the north chancel of the church of St. Lawrence, the burying place of this family: the houſe is an ancient building, at preſent a farm-houſe; towards the north end ſtood a little chapel, the roof of which has been many years fallen in, but the walls are ſtill ſtanding overgrown with ivy: it was lately the eſtate of Lord Bolingbroke, but now the property of Mr. Brice, a farmer: here, and at one more farm houſe on the green is ſtill retained the ancient cuſtom of drawing water by an aſs entering a verticle wheel, which is put in motion by the repeated endeavours of that patient and perſevering quadruped to move forward.

Between Ramſgate and Sandwich are the remains of the ancient Stonar, which Archbiſhop Uſher, and ſeveral of our beſt antiquarians, have ſuppoſed to be the Lapis Tituli of the Romans: this town, in the time of William Rufus, ſeems to have been

populous

populous, if we may judge from a Court having been held here in that king's reign by the juſtices to adjuſt the diſputes between the inhabitants of Stonar and the Abbot of St. Auſten's, under whoſe juriſdiction theſe townſmen, who claimed to belong to the Cinque Ports, were, by the judgment of the ſaid Court, declared to be; very much againſt the inclination of the Stonar men: this town was plundered and burnt by the French in the year thirteen hundred and eighty-five, at the inſtigation of Simon Burley, at that time the king's chamberlain, conſtable of Dover Caſtle and warden of the Cinque Ports: Stonar ſeems never to have recovered this blow: Harris, who wrote about a century ago, ſays, its ruins, occupying ſeveral acres, were then to be ſeen; but the rubbiſh has long ſince been removed to render the ground fit for tillage, and hiſtory alone records the town to have had an exiſtence. Some ſalt works of curious conſtruction have been erected near this place: the ſea water is drawn during the ſummer months into broad ſhallow pans of great extent, excavated on the ſhore,

ſhore, where having continued expoſed to the ſun until its moſt watry parts have been exhaled by the gradual heat, it is thence conveyed into large boilers, and cryſtalized in the uſual manner by evaporation: the ſalt thus prepared is thought to partake of the excellence of bay ſalt, and to anſwer all its purpoſes, having this advantage, that being perfectly white and tranſparent it excels it in the beauty of its appearance.

About a mile to the north-weſt of Stonar is Richborough, the Rutupiæ of the Romans; it is ſuppoſed to have been their firſt and moſt conſiderable ſtation in this kingdom, where their forces uſually landed; many of their coins have been found here: it is ſaid by hiſtorians to have continued a place of much conſequence about a thouſand years, down to the time of the Anglo Saxons, when both the town and caſtle, built by Veſpaſian for its defence, were finally ruined by the Danes, about the year one thouſand and ten: no traces of this once magnificent city are to be found by the moſt diligent antiquary; its very ruins

are no more, and the ground on which it ſtood is converted into open fields and paſtures; the remains of the caſtle are ſtill viſible, and ſituated above the neighbouring extenſive level, attracts the notice of the traveller: its walls, whoſe original height can ſcarcely be aſcertained, becauſe imperfect, are in many parts of it twelve feet in thickneſs; it is built of Roman bricks and flints in alternate rows; the former of which are ſixteen inches in length, eleven inches broad, and one inch and a half thick, and of an almoſt flinty hardneſs: this fortreſs had two gates, one on the weſtern, the other on the northern ſide: the wall on the eaſtern ſide is quite demoliſhed by the fall of the cliff, and its ruins overgrown with ivy; on the north it is in more perfect preſervation: upon an eminence near the caſtle are the remains of the Caſtrenſian Amphitheatre, made of turf, for the exerciſe and diverſion of the military in garriſon at this important Roman ſtation; the ſoil is gravel and ſand, long ſince ploughed over: thoſe who are deſirous of learning more particulars relative to Richborough, ſhould con-

ſult Dr. Batteley's elegant Treatiſe upon that ſubject, a tranſlation of which was publiſhed in the year 1774.

I muſt not omit to remark, that ſtrangers will find the roads in the iſland of Thanet very intricate, as they croſs and interſect each other in almoſt every direction; but that theſe intricacies are eaſily unraveled by Mr. Hall's map, taken from an actual ſurvey of the iſland, (by that very accurate and intelligent ſurveyor Mr. Budgen) which marks the roads with the greateſt exactneſs, and preciſely aſcertains their diſtances: a ſtranger with this in his pocket can never be at a loſs to determine how many miles any particular village is from another, or to fix its ſite and bearings, and cannot therefore ſtand in need of any other guide to direct him in his excurſions.

About three miles Weſt of Margate is the village of Birchington: in the church, which is dedicated to All Saints, are ſeveral ancient monuments belonging to the families of Quex and Criſpe, whoſe manſion,

ſtill bearing the former name, is ſituated about half a mile from the town. From this houſe Henry Criſpe, Eſq. a man of very conſiderable property, and who had formerly been high ſheriff of the county, was forcibly carried a priſoner to the Spaniſh Netherlands. The following account of that tranſaction, communicated by the late Mrs. Rooke, of St. Lawrence, near Canterbury, and found among the writings of the eſtate of Stonar, in the Iſle of Thanet, may not, perhaps, be diſagreeable to the reader:

Concerning Henry Criſpe, Eſq. being carried by force to Bruges, in Flanders, in 1657.

"Henry Criſpe, Eſq. of Quex, in the "iſland of Thanet, in Kent, was forcibly "and violently, in the night-time, without "his will, taken and carried out of his "then dwelling houſe at Quex, in the "pariſh of Birchington, near the ſea ſide, "by certain Engliſhmen and others, and "by force carried to Bruges, in Flanders, "and detained there, as a priſoner, until three

" three thouſand pounds ſhould be paid
" for his ranſom. Henry Criſpe, a few days
" after his arrival at Bruges, ſent to his
" brother's ſon, Thomas Criſpe, Eſq. who
" then lived near Quex, to come over to
" him at Bruges, to give him aſſiſtance in
" thoſe great exigencies and extremities,
" and accordingly he went over to him,
" and after ſome advice taken there, Henry
" Criſpe diſpatched his nephew, Thomas
" Criſpe, into England, there to join his
" endeavours, together with the endeavours
" of his ſon, Sir Nicholas Criſpe, then in
" England, for his ranſom and enlarge-
" ment, and to raiſe money for that pur-
" poſe, both which they found great diffi-
" culty to effect, becauſe that Oliver
" Cromwell, having at that time uſurped
" the government of the nation, and
" ſuſpecting that the taking away Mr.
" Henry Criſpe was only a colluſion,
" whereby to colour the lending or giving
" three thouſand pounds to King Charles
" the Second, then beyond the ſeas: Oliver
" Cromwell, and his junto, did caſt a coun-
" cil, and made an order that the ſaid

" Henry Criſpe ſhould not be ranſomed;
" whereupon much difficulty aroſe to pro-
" cure a licenſe to ranſom Henry Criſpe,
" which put Sir Nicholas Criſpe, and the
" ſaid Thomas Criſpe, to great trouble and
" expence to obtain. Sir Nicholas Criſpe
" died before his father was ranſomed, and
" then the whole care devolved on Thomas
" Criſpe to obtain the licenſe, and to raiſe
" the money, and after the death of Sir
" Nicholas Criſpe he returned back to
" Bruges, to acquaint Henry Criſpe that he
" could not raiſe ſufficient money in Eng-
" land for his ranſom, to be ſuddenly done
" without the ſale of ſome part of the
" eſtate; and hereupon he empowered his
" nephew Thomas Criſpe, and one Robert
" Darrel, Eſq. to make ſale of ſome lands
" for that purpoſe, and all care and dili-
" gence was uſed to haſten the ranſom;
" and Thomas Criſpe, in the winter's dan-
" gerous ſeaſon of the year, ſix times paſſed
" the ſeas, to comfort and confer with his
" uncle Henry Criſpe, in order to remove
" all obſtructions, and to raiſe money to
" redeem him out of his impriſonment at

Bruges,

" Bruges, where he was eight months be-
" fore releaſed, and then returned to Eng-
" land, and died at Quex, July 25, 1663."

This enterprize is ſaid to have been planned and executed by Captain Golding, of Ramſgate, a ſanguine royaliſt, and was thus conducted:——The party landed at Gore-end, near Birchington, and proceeding thence to Quex, took Mr. Criſpe out of his bed, without the leaſt reſiſtance. They conveyed him in his own coach to the water-ſide, where he was forced into an open boat, without one of his domeſtics being permitted to attend him, although that favour was earneſtly requeſted. He was carried firſt to Oſtend, and from thence to Bruges, both which places were then in the dominion of Spain, which had been at war with England ſeveral years. It appears, that Mr. Criſpe had for ſome time previous to it been under apprehenſions of ſuch an attack. Loop holes, for the diſcharge of muſkets, had been made in different parts of his houſe, and he is reported to have afforded very generous entertain-

ments to ſuch of his neighbours as would lodge there to defend him; but theſe precautions were rendered uſeleſs and of no avail by the enterpriſing ſpirit, the vigour, and the activity of Golding. From this houſe it was uſual for King William the Third to embark for Holland, and that preſerver of Engliſh liberty often reſided here ſeveral days whilſt he was waiting for a favourable wind. The true patriot will not, therefore, viſtt Quex with cold indifference, but whilſt he his wandering in its ſhades, will reflect with gratitude on the hero to whoſe bravery and virtue he is indebted for the ſecure enjoyment of his property, and experiences that greateſt of all bleſſings—a free conſtitution.

The church at Birchington is one of the chapels belonging to Monkton, and the clerk had formerly ſome peculiar privileges, differing from thoſe of other pariſh clerks in the iſland; beſides certain ſums of money, amounting quarterly to five ſhillings and ſixpence, he had paid him in kind, by the farmer's twelve cops and two

ſheaves

ſheaves of wheat, and twelve cops, and two ſheaves of barley; but in the year ſixteen hundred and thirty-eight, an aſſeſſment was made by the pariſhioners of Birchington, and of Villa Wood, wherein they rated their land at twelvepence the ſcore acres, and the cottages at fourpence each, for the clerk's wages. In this village is a good inn for the accommodation of ſuch company as may chuſe to dine or drink tea there; the landlord is exceedingly civil and attentive, and there is a very pleaſant and large room above ſtairs with an extenſive and beautiful proſpect from its windows. Near this place is a curious mill the property of that intelligent and hoſpitable farmer, Mr. James Neame, in which the ſeeds of clover and hop medic (cultivated in this iſland under the name of trefoil) are ſeparated from their huſks, dreſſed, and prepared for uſe.

Near this village has been lately erected a very neat and comfortable building for the reception of the poor of the pariſhes of Monkton, Sarre, Birchington and Acole; here, whilſt the helpleſs infant is cheriſhed,

and the feeble and aged cottager ſupported, thoſe who are able to work are employed in ſuch uſeful occupations as are beſt ſuited to their different abilities. A weaver is retained in the houſe, who manufactures coarſe ſheets and ſacking, and the management of the poor is conducted with ſuch regularity and decency as reflects the higheſt credit upon the promoters of this very laudable and uſeful inſtitution.

About three miles from Birchington to the weſtward is the pleaſant village of St. Nicholas, in which are many good houſes, inhabited by ſeveral families of very great reſpectability and opulence: the church is ſituated upon a riſing ground, and was originally only a chapel to Reculver, but was made parochial in the year thirteen hundred, during the life time of Archbiſhop Winchelſea. About thirty years ago a manufactory for the making blocks for the paper ſtainers was eſtabliſhed at this place by Mr. Grant. If the man who firſt excited a blade of graſs to vegitate on a ſpot originally infertile, is intitled to public praiſe,

leſs

leſs applauſe ought not ſurely to be given to him who firſt eſtabliſhed a uſeful manufactory; whoſe labours afford employment for the induſtrious, and enables the ſkilful engraver and ingenious painter to diſplay the elegant patterns and vivid colours of the Britiſh paper to diſtant nations.

About a mile from St. Nicholas is Sarre, a ſmall village, ſituated at the moſt ſouth-weſtern extremity of the iſland. It was formerly a ſea port, and much more populous than it is now, being frequented in the more early ages by the ſhips which anchored here in their paſſage to and from the North mouth. In Bede's time two ferry boats were employed here which were occupied in tranſporting men and cattle from the Iſle of Thanet to Eaſt Kent, the water being then about three furlongs wide. Some of our antiquarians have conjectured that the North mouth was anciently called Sarre, there being mention made in the Notitia of a Britiſh river of that name, and that the town of Sarre received its appellation from the river; but, that upon the ſea falling

ing

ing away from the North mouth, and the water of the eſtuary therefore failing, the inhabitants gave the river the name of Wantſum. On an antique map of the Iſle of Thanet, in a manuſcript formerly belonging to the Abbey of Saint Auſtin, is deſcribed a large boat placed at Sarre, having a female habited as a religious, ſitting in the ſtern of it, and a man in a porter's dreſs, with a croſs on his right arm to ſhew that he belonged to the clergy, and a ſtaff in his hand, carrying a monk on his back to the boat; which ſeems to ſhew that at that time the water when the tide was out did not permit a boat of that ſize to approach the ſhore. Upon the hill, to the eaſtward of the town, on the left ſide of the great road leading from Sarre to Monkton, ſtood the pariſh church, it was called by the name of Saint Giles, the patron to whom it was dedicated: this pariſh was formerly a vicarage, but ſo ſmall, that in Richard the Second's time it was not taxed to the tenth, and was valued at no more than ſixty ſhillings and eightpence.

The

The loſs of the trade of this place from the failure of the Wantſum, very probably occaſioned the removal of many of its inhabitants, and was the moſt likely cauſe of the diſſolution of this little vicarage; the pariſh church being in conſequence ſuffered to fall to decay. No mention is made of this church in any of the wills which have been regiſtered ſince the year thirteen hundred and ninety-ſix; and at this time there are no traces of it remaining. The vicarage is now united to that of St. Nicholas, the vicar of which receives the ſmall tithes and offerings; but the inhabitants of Sarre ſtill maintain the diſtinction of ſupporting their own poor. It is a member of the port of Sandwich, and its internal police is regulated by a deputy from the mayor of that town.

Being half way between Margate, Ramſgate, and Canterbury, this little town has two exceeding good inns for the accommodation and refreſhment of the company travelling to and from the Iſle of Thanet.

Here

Here is alſo kept, by ſubſcription of ſeveral neighbouring gentlemen farmers, an excellent pack of ſwift and well ſcented harriers, which hunt every week during the ſeaſon on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.

About two miles from Sarre, towards the eaſt, is the village of Monkton, which probably derived its name from its belonging to the monks of Chriſt Church, Canterbury: it is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Iſle of Thanet, and is ſix miles diſtant from Margate. The church is dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalen: the body of it ſeems to have been formerly much larger than it is now: at preſent it conſiſts of one aiſle only and a chancel, although the exiſtence of another aiſle is rendered exceedingly probable by the arches which may be ſtill ſeen in the external part of the remaining building. In the chancel are ſtalls in which the monks uſed to ſit, and in the windows are ſome remains of painted glaſs, among the figures on which are the heads of ſeveral of the priors; at the weſt end of the church

hiſtory

hiſtory records the following lines to have been painted:

Inſula rotunda Tanatos quam circuit Unda.
Fertilis et munda nulli eſt in orbe ſecunda.

Engliſhed.

Thanet round iſle, compaſs'd by water, reckon'd,
Fertile and clean, to none on earth the ſecond.

Two miles from Monkton, in a bottom, is Minſter. Domneva, daughter of Ercombert, king of Kent, built and founded an abbey at this place, about the year ſix hundred and ſeventy, and furniſhed it with veiled virgins, becoming herſelf the firſt abbeſs: Mildred, her daughter, ſo far excelled her mother in piety, that ſhe was canonized, and the nunnery was afterwards called by her name. The church is the moſt ancient ſtructure in the iſland, and has three aiſles: in the choir are eighteen collegiate ſtalls: on the floor of the church, and under the porch, are ſeveral large flat

grave

grave ſtones of very great antiquity. Upon the top of the ſpire of the ſteeple was formerly a globe, upon which was a wooden croſs covered with lead, upon this a vane, ſurmounted by a croſs of iron. But theſe fancied monuments of idolatry were removed about the year ſixteen hundred and forty-ſeven, by one Culmer, a rigid calviniſt, who had obtained the ſequeſtration of the living upon Dr. Cauſabon's refuſal to take the covenant. Lewis wittily remarks upon this act of Culmer, that having permitted the church built in the form of a croſs to remain undemoliſhed, the zealot had left his work but half accompliſhed. In the laſt century a pot of Roman ſilver coins was ploughed up near this place; they were chiefly of Lucius Aurelius Verus.

About half a mile from Minſter, on a hill to the north-weſt, is Mount Pleaſant, a houſe of entertainment, univerſally admired for its extenſive and beautiful proſpect; nothing can exceed, and ſcarcely any proſpect equal the view from the windows of the dining room above ſtairs; on the one

hand

hand may be ſeen the ſpires of the Reculver, the Iſle of Shepey, the Nore, the mouth of the river Thames, the ſhores of Eſſex, and the Queen's Channel; on the other, the Cliffs of Calais, the Downs, the Straits of Dover, the towns of Deal and Sandwich, great part of Eaſt Kent, the ſtately banquetting houſe of the Earl of Guilford at Walderſhare, the ſpires of Woodneſburgh and Aſh, the ruins of the ancient caſtle of Richborough, the fertile meadows of Mynſtre and Monkton, with the rivers Wantſum and Stour meandering through the vale; the venerable Gothic tower of the Cathedral at Canterbury, and compaſs of hills of many miles extent terminating the proſpect.

Adjacent to Mount Pleaſant, a little nearer to the Margate Road, is Cleve, a very handſome houſe, the property of Mr. Farrer, but at preſent not the place of his reſidence: it has an excellent garden, and a very delightful proſpect.

Not far from Cleve, in a valley between that place and Birchington, is Acole, a ſmall village,

village, which was formerly called Mill Burgh, and had a chapel ſituated at Woodchurch, or Villa Wood, about a mile from the town. This chapel belongs to Monkton, and was ſerved by a curate until the year 1563, when the ſervice was diſcontinued, and the building ſuffered to fall to decay; ſcarcely any traces of it are now to be ſeen. The pariſhioners of Acole are aſſeſſed towards the repairs of the chapel at Birchington, ſtill, however, preſerving the diſtinction of maintaining their own poor. Whilſt truth obliges me to lament and to record the former diminution of inhabitants, or decay of devotion, which permitted three ſacred edifices to moulder in the duſt, it gives me pleaſure to relate the population and piety of the preſent day; the elegant new chapel lately erected at Ramſgate, together with ſeveral other public buildings dedicated to divine worſhip in different parts of Thanet, having, in the revolution of a few years, amply ſupplied the loſs of the churches of Woodchurch, Sarre, and Stonar.

A CATA-

A CATALOGUE *of* PLANTS *growing wild in* THANET.

CLASS I. *Monandria.*

MARSH Samphire, in the brooks near Margate.
Mare's tail, in the marſhes at Brook's end.

CLASS II. *Diandria.*

Privit or prim, in the hedges every where.
Wild clary, near Weſtbrook Houſe, on the road ſide.

CLASS III. *Triandria.*

Yellow iris, in the meadow beyond the brooks.
Club ruſh, in the brooks near Margate.
Bull ruſh, in the marſhes near Minſter.
Canary graſs, commonly cultivated in Thanet.
Floating feſcue graſs, in the meadow above the brooks.
Wall barley, on the ſides of walls every where.

CLASS IV. *Tetrandria.*

Teaſel, on the ſide of the bank above the brooks.
Little field ſherrardia, on the borders of corn fields.
Woodroof, on dry banks and road ſides.
Yellow ladies' bedſtraw, in the ſame places.
Sea plantain, in the brooks near Margate.

Buckſhorn plantain, in the ſame place.
Dogberry or cornel, in the hedges every where.
Spindle tree, in Woodchurch Lane.

Class V. *Pentandria.*

Mouſe-ear'd ſcorpion graſs, in the meadow above the brooks.
Houndſtongue, in the cloſe at Hartſdown.
Borage, at the foot of the hill near the inn at Acole.
Viper's bugloſs, on the lower road from St. Peter's.
Buckbean, in the marſhes at Minſter.
Water viclet, ditto.
Wood nightſhade, in the hedges about Woodchurch.
Leſſer periwinkle, in the hedges near Minſter.
Round-leaved water pimpernel, in the brooks.
Great white mullein, near Woodchurch Lane.
Henbane, in the foot path leading from Acole to Monkton.
Sea blite, on the beach near the brooks.
Sea beet, in Marſh Bay, near Margate.
Autumnal gentian, on a bank by the foot path to Shockenden.
Sea holley, on the beach near Margate.
Hog's fennel, on the road ſides near the coaſt.
Common fennel, on the road ſides every where.
Smallage, in the brooks.
Hemlock, on the ſide of the bank above the brooks.
Sanicle, ditto.

Wayfaring

Wayfaring tree, in the hedges near Cheeſemans.
Dwarf elder, or danewort, near little brook's end.
Sea lavender, in the brooks near Margate.
Purging flax, on the bank leading to Shockenden.
Common flax, on the road ſide along Queek's hedge.

Class VI. *Hexandria.*

Two-flower'd ruſh, in the brooks.
Engliſh hyacinth, in the copſe near Dandelion.
Water dock, in the marſhes near Minſter.
Curl'd dock, in the meadow above the brooks.

Class VII. *Octandria.*

Narrow-leaved willow herb, in the meadow above the brooks.
Spurge laurel, in Woodchurch Lane.

Class VIII. *Enneandria.*

Flowering ruſh, in the marſhes near Minſter.

Class IX. *Decandria.*

Leſſer ſtichwort, on the road ſides frequent.
Wall pepper, on the road ſide to St. Nicholas.
Knotted ſpurry, in the brooks near Margate.

Class X. *Dodecandria.*

Agrimony, on the road ſide to Monkton.
Baſe rocket, by the road ſides along Mill lane.
Wild woad, ditto.

Houſeleek, on the back part of the Vicarage, Margate.

CLASS XI. *Icoſandria.*

Sloe tree, in the hedges every where.
Crab tree, in the foot path to Shockenden.
Dog roſe, common in hedges
Strawberry, in the field eaſt of Hawley ſquare.
Silver weed, in the meadow above the brooks.
Cinquefoil, common on the ſides of dry banks.

CLASS XII. *Polyandria.*

Celandine, on the wall near Dane court.
Yellow-horned poppy, on the beach near the brooks.
Dwarf ciſtus, on the road ſide.
Leſſer celandine, in the marſhes near Minſter.
Marſh marygold, ditto.

CLASS XIII. *Didynamia.*

Vervain, on the road ſide near Twenties.
Bugle, in the hedges near Woodchurch.
Wood ſage, ditto.
Water mint, in the meadow above the brooks.
Henbit, on the road ſide near Mothericks.
White horehound, in the cloſe at Hengrove.
Self-heal, in the meadow above the brooks.
Eyebright, on the bank leading to Twenties.
Yellow toad's flax, on the road ſides common.

Great

Great ſnapdragon, the church-yard wall, Margate.
Common figwort, in the hedges near Woodchurch.

CLASS XIV. *Tetradynamia.*

Ladies' ſmock, in the marſhes near Minſter.
Wall rocket, on the road ſides and in fields.
Flax weed, on the bank above the brooks.
Sea rocket, on the beach in Marſh bay.

CLASS XV. *Monadelphia.*

White mallow, on the road to Salmſtone.

CLASS XVI. *Dyadelphia.*

Creeping reſt harrow, on the bank, Hengrove Hill.
Ladies' finger, on the banks every where.
Birdsfoot trefoil, ditto.
Strawberry trefoil, ditto.
Saintfoin, ditto.
Hop trefoil, ditto.

CLASS XVII. *Polyadelphia.*

St. Peter's wort, in the meadow above the brooks.
St. John's wort, in hedges near Garlinge.

CLASS XVIII. *Syngeneſia.*

Yellow goat's beard, in the brooks.
Ox tongue, in the field at the eaſt ſide of Hawley Square.
Succory, on the road from Weſtbrook to Weſtgate.

Sea cudweed, on the hill from Birchington to Brook's End.
Sea wormwood, in the brooks and Weſtgate bay.
Common wormwood, in the cloſe at Woodchurch.
Mugwort, on the road ſides every where.
Hoary ragwort, in the rope-walk field near the brooks.
Sea ſtarwort, in the brooks.
Golden rod, under the trees near the forge, Garlinge.
Middle fleabane, in the meadow above the brooks.
Sea chamomile, in waſte ground near the ſea.
Common ox eye, in dry paſtures by chalk pits.
Star thiſtle, on the ſide of the road to Cheeſemans.
Purple ſweet violet, on the ſides of hedges every where.

Class XIX. *Gynandria.*

Yellow orchis, in the field near Sacket's Hill.

Class XX. *Monoecia.*

Wake robin, in the hedges every where.
Great cat's tail, in the marſhes at Minſter.
Great burr reed, in the meadow above the brooks.
Roman nettle, by the road ſide on waſte ground.
Leſs burdock, on waſte ground.
Burnet, on the road ſide to Cheeſemans.

Class XXI. *Dioecia.*

White miſſeltoe, on the bark of ſeveral trees.
Sallow thorn, on the ſand hills between Deal and Sandwich.
Black briony, in the lane at Cheeſemans.
Trembling poplar or aſp, in the green at Queekes.
Dog's mercury, in Woodchurch Lane.
Red campion, in the lane at Cheeſemans.
White campion, by the road ſides, common.

Class XXII. *Polygamia.*

Pellitory of the wall, on the church-yard wall, Margate.

Class XXIII. *Cryptogamia.*

Hart's tongue, in the lane at Cheeſemans.
Common polypody, ditto.
Common ſea wrack, on the rocks.
Podded fucus.

THE TABLE
OF
RATES AND DUTIES

Impoſed by the late Act of Parliament for Building a new Pier at Margate, and other Purpoſes.

FOR every quarter of wheat, meal, rye, barley, beans, peaſe, tares, muſtard ſeed, Canary ſeed, and ſeeds of every denomination, the property of a portſman —	0	1
For every twenty quarters of malt and oats, and ſo in proportion, the property of a portſman — —	1	0
For every quarter of wheat, meal, rye, barley, beans, peaſe, tares, muſtard ſeed, Canary ſeed, and ſeeds of every denomination, the property of a ſhireman — —	0	2
For every twenty quarters of malt and oats, and ſo in proportion, the property of a ſhireman — — —	2	0
For every quarter of wheat, meal, rye, barley, beans, peaſe, tares, muſtard ſeed, Canary ſeed, and ſeeds of every denomination, the property of an alien or merchant ſtranger — —	0	4

For every twenty quarters of malt and oats, and ſo in proportion, the property of an alien or merchant ſtranger — 4 0

For every barrel of beer, the property of a Britiſh ſubject — — 0 2

For every other barrel, wet or dry, the property of a Britiſh ſubject — 0 2

For every barrel of beer, the property of an alien or merchant ſtranger — 0 4

For every other barrel, wet or dry, the property of an alien or merchant ſtranger 0 4

For every barrel of ale, the property of a Britiſh ſubject — — 0 4

For every half barrel ditto, ditto — 0 2

For every firkin, wet or dry — — 0 1

For every tun of wine or ſweet oil — 1 4

For every pipe, dry or wet — — 0 8

For every puncheon — — 0 6

For every hogſhead, dry — — 0 4

For every hogſhead, wet — — 0 3

For every great dry vat — — 0 6

For every ſmall dry vat — — 0 3

For every bale, great — — 0 4

Ditto, ſmall — — — 0 2

For every pack of wool yarn, containing two hundred and forty pounds weight 0 8

For every ſmaller package in the ſame proportion — — — 0

For every barrel of train or fiſh oil 0

For every ſmall frail, maund, or baſket	0	1
For every great maund, or baſket	0	2
For every piece of ordnance, braſs, per hundred weight	0	1
Iron, per hundred weight	0	1
For every anchor, per hundred weight	0	1
For every hundred weight of copper and braſs, unwrought	0	2
Ditto, wrought	0	3
For every hundred weight of lead	0	1
For every chaldron or ton of coals, coom, ſplint, coke, or cinders, the property of a portſman	0	2
Ditto, of a ſhireman	0	3
For every ton of ſalt	1	0
For every hundred of cod, called ſized fiſh	0	6
Ditto the ſmall ſort	0	3
For every lead of lime of eighteen buſhels	0	1
For every hundred of deal boards	1	0
For every thouſand of ſtaves	1	0
For every hundred of battens	1	0
For every hundred of ſpars, great	1	0
Ditto, ſmall	0	6
For every ſmall caſk	0	2
For every great caſk	0	4
For every ſmall trunk, cheſt or box	0	2
For every great trunk, cheſt, or box	0	2
For every truſs, great	0	4
Ditto, ſmall	0	2

For every fardel or ſmall parcel		0	1
For every pocket of hops		0	4
For every bag of hops		0	6
For every thouſand bricks		0	4
For every thouſand plain tiles		0	4
For every thouſand pan tiles		0	10
For every thouſand paving tiles		0	10
For every thouſand paving ſtones, large		1	4
Ditto, ſmall		0	8
For every ton of ſtone		0	4
For every ton of marble		1	0
For every grindſtone		0	1
For every common cart load of bowlder flint ſtone		0	2
For every common cart load of chalk ſtones, rough or hewn		0	2
For every hundred weight of cheeſe		0	2
For every ſack of three buſhels of potatoes, apples, or pears		0	0½
For every barrel of red herrings		0	1
For every hundred cabbages		0	2
For every cord of wood		0	4
For every hundred of faggots		0	4
For every ton of oak, elm, or other timber		0	6
For every maſt, great		1	0
Ditto, ſmall		0	6
For every bundle of nail rods, per hundred weight		0	1
For every barrel of pitch or tar		0	2

For every hundred weight of hemp	0	1
For every bolt of canvaſs, large	0	2
Ditto, ſmall	0	1
For every load of oak or elm boards	1	0
For every thouſand of cleft pale	0	10
For every load of poſts and rails	0	6
For every load of hoops	0	6
For every load of laths	0	6
For every mill ſtone, great	1	0
Ditto, ſmall	0	6
For every tomb ſtone	1	6
For every ditto, marble	2	6
For every corpſe	5	0
For every ton of kelp	1	0
For every horſe	1	6
For every four-wheeled carriage	2	6
For every two-wheeled carriage	1	6
For every ſedan chair	1	0
For every ſack of five buſhels of flour	0	1
For every ſack of bran of eight buſhels	0	1
For every ton of brill	1	0
For every load of hay of thirty-ſix truſſes	1	6
For every load of ſtraw	1	0
For every buſhel of onions	0	1
For every buſhel of oyſters	0	1
For every firkin or ſmall barrel of oyſters	0	1
For every hide, raw or tanned	0	2
For every dozen of goat, calf, ſheep, or lamb ſkins	0	2

For every hundred weight of wrought pewter	0	3
Ditto, old	0	2
For every hawk	0	2
For every dog	0	2
For every fox	0	2
For hares, pheasants, and all other game, per head	0	1

A LIST

A LIST OF RATES

Eſtabliſhed by the Commiſſioners on the Articles under mentioned, which had been omitted in the Table annexed to the Act.

FOR every butt	0	9
Ditto, empty	0	3
For every bag of feathers, large	0	6
Ditto, ſmall	0	3
For every cratch, large	0	6
Ditto, ſmall	0	3
For every ſtove	0	2
For every cheſt of drawers, double	0	6
Ditto, ſingle	0	3
For every mahogany or other chair	0	1
For every ſide of bacon	0	2
For every dining table	0	3
For every other ditto	0	2
For every bedſtead	0	2
For every ſopha	0	6
For every harpſichord	1	6
For every ſpinet or forte piano	1	0
For wine in hampers, per dozen	0	1
For every kit of ſalmon	0	1
For every hundred weight of cordage	0	1

For lumber, or other articles not ſpecified, at the rate of twopence in the ſhilling on every freight.

LIST

LIST

OF

COACHES, DILIGENCES, &c.

That run between Margate *and* London *during the Season.*

From Mitchener's Hotel.

A DILIGENCE, every morning at four o'clock, carries three inſides, to the White Bear, Piccadilly, and Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane:——fare 1l. 6s.

Alſo a Night Coach, every evening at five o'clock, carries four inſides, to the Croſs Keys, Gracechurch Street:——fare 1l. 5s.

From the Fountain.

A Poſt Coach, carries four paſſengers only, every morning at four o'clock, to the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch Street; Croſs Keys, Ditto; White Horſe, Fetter Lane; and the Golden Croſs, Charing Croſs:——fare 1l. 5s.

A Coach

A Coach, carries ſix inſides, every morning at four o'clock, to the above Inns:——fare 1l. 2s.

A Night Coach, every evening at five o'clock, arrives in London early in the morning, carries ſix inſides:——fare 1l. 3s.

A Diligence, every morning at four o'clock:——fare 1l. 6s.

RAMSGATE STAGES,

TWICE A DAY,

To and from MARGATE during the Seaſon, go from the following Inns:

Fountain Inn, Margate, to the London Hotel, Ramſgate:——fare 1s. 3d.

White Hart, Margate, to the Royal Oak, Ramſgate:——fare 1s. 3d.

Old Crown, Margate, to the King's Head, Ramſgate:——fare 1s. 3d.

Several Caravans, during the ſeaſon, go between Margate and the following Places, with Goods and Paſſengers, viz. Ramſgate, Broadſtairs, Canterbury, Deal, and Dover.

LIST

LIST

OF THE

YACHTS AND HOYS

THAT SAIL

Between Margate *and* London *during the Seaſon; with the Days of their Sailing.*

ROBERT and JANE, Capt. Kidd, ſails from Margate on Sunday, and returns on Thurſday following. Paſſage 5s. and 7s. and the after cabin 10s. 6d. each paſſenger.

Royal Charlotte, Capt. James Laming, ſails from Margate on Monday, and returns on Friday. Paſſage 5s. and 7s.

Brittannia, Capt. Finch, ſails on Friday, and returns on Wedneſday. Paſſage 5s. and 7s.

Diligence, Capt. Sandwell, ſails from Margate on Saturday and returns on Wedneſday. Paſſage 5s. and 7s.

Duke of York, Capt. Kennard, ſails on Tueſday and returns on Saturday. Paſſage 5s. and 7s.

The New Roſe in June, Capt. Palmer, ſails from Margate on Wedneſday and returns on Sunday. Paſſage 5s. 7s. and the after cabin 10s. 6d.

Princeſs of Wales, Capt. Hillier, ſails from Margate on Wedneſday and returns on Sunday. Paſſage 5s. 7s. and the after cabin 10s. 6d.

Britiſh Queen, Capt. R. Laming, ſails from Margate on Thurſday and returns on Monday. Paſſage 5s. and 7s.

The above veſſels ſail to Dice Quay, Billingſgate Dock, Lower Thames Street, London, where anſwers are given reſpecting the hours of ſailing.

There are alſo three corn hoys, which ſail alternately from Margate to Cheſter's Quay, near the Cuſtom Houſe, on Saturday, and carry goods and paſſengers: they are the Margate, Capt. Goodburne; Iſle of Thanet, Capt. Minter; and the Endeavour, Capt. Watler.

*** The commiſſioners for the Pier and pavement, in purſuance of the power veſted in them by act of parliament, have fixed the rate of porterage at double the pierage, in order to prevent inconvenience or delay to the company reſident in Margate.

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